BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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" 6 months 25 00
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" 6 months 10 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1864.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Tucker, Andrews & Co.—Cotton cards for sale.

W. R. Richardson, & Co.—Wake county bonds for sale.

Capt. S. W. Scott.—Notice concerning persons subject to conscription.

DARKNESS shrouded all sublunary things in this quiet city on Sunday night. About 9 o'clock, just as the churches began to let out, the street lamps began to wane, and in fifteen minutes darkness covered the earth and this christian community was shut out from the glare of gas for the balance of the night. We substituted candles and went to press as usual, and shall continue to do so, should gas be withheld, until tallow gives out—and then we will fall back on an evening edition.

This was the first time in six years that the supply of gas has failed, even for a night, and in this case it was no fault of those who have charge of the works. The gas could not be made because the company cannot get rosin transported from Boon Hill to Raleigh. The Railroad authorities only allow them to have a few barrels at a time, on which they charge a freight of $6 a barrel, and in this case the supply was allowed to run out entirely We appeal to Mr. Sumner, the efficient and gentlemanly Superintendent of the North Carolina railroad, to strain a point and keep Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes supplied with rosin, and thus save the goodly people of the goodly City of Oaks from groping their way in darkness.

YESTERDAY being the first day of Court week, there were a good many persons in from the country, and the streets presented a lively appearance. We had rain over head and mud under foot, and, altogether, one could hardly imagine a more disagreeable day. The conscription which commences to-day, will bring every body to town, and altogether we shall have a bustling week.

NORTH CAROLINIANS CAPTURED AT WINCHESTER.—The New York *Herald* of the 24th publishes a list of Confederate officers captured in the fight near Winchester, Va., on the 19th September. We find the names of the following North Carolinians in the list:

Col R T Bennett, of the 14th regiment; 2d Lt M M Hines, 23d, 2d Lt J T Gatlin; 2d Lt W A Riddick, 5th; 1st Lt J D Irwin, 20th; 1st Lt M G Webb, 45th; 2d Lt R S Watson, 5th; 2d Lt H M Smith, 5th; Capt E H Lyon, 23d; 2d Lt J Ingram, 20th; 1st Lt H M Warren, 4th; 2d Lt G M Williams, 14th; Capt S A Kelley, 4th; 2d Lt T M C Davidson, 4th; Capt H N Chadwick, 2d; 2d Lt J A Hall, 53d; 2d Lt J N Scott, 53d.

Col. J. T. Morehead who was wounded in the late fight in the Valley under Gen. Farly, has returned to his home in Greensboro'. He was wounded in the foot. We hope he will soon be able to return to his post.

[From the Confederate Union.]

GOV. BROWN'S REPLY TO GEN. SHERMAN'S MESSAGE.

As much has been said about the informal message sent by Gen. Sherman to Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Senator Johnson, inviting them to visit the General in Atlanta, for a conference in reference to the state of the country, with a view to negotiations for peace, and as the public mind has been much excited upon the subject, some saying that it is the duty of those gentlemen to accept the General's invitation and make an effort to settle our difficulties by negotiation, others contending that it was the duty of the Governor to have seized the General's messenger and ordered him hung as a traitor, we have for the gratification of our own and the curiosity of our readers, called upon the Governor, and enquired after the facts.

The Governor, in reply to our enquiries, stated that Mr. Wm. King, who represented himself as the bearer of a message from Gen. Sherman, called upon him, and stated in substance that Gen. Sherman had requested him to say to the Governor, that he would be pleased to receive a visit from him and other distinguished Georgians, with a view to a conference upon the state of the country, and the settlement of our difficulties—that he would give the Governor a passport through his lines with an escort, if desired, to go and return at such time as might be agreeable to him, that he (General Sherman) recognized him (Governor Brown) as governor of the whole State, and as over one hundred miles of the territory of the State is now behind his lines, he (Gen. S.) would allow the governor to go and visit his people in the rear if he desired to look after their condition, and return at his pleasure; that he would receive him and the other distinguished Georgians at his headquarters, and treat them with the respect and consideration due their positions during the conference which he invited—that he did not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of the State, &c.

After hearing the statements of Mr. King, the Governor replied:

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1864 NO. 178.

Please make to Gen. Sherman an acknowledgment of my obligation for the personal courtesies which you say he proposes to extend to me. But as he is only a General commanding an army in the field, and I the Governor of a State, neither the Constitution of his country nor of my own, confers upon us any power to negotiate a treaty of peace. We probably hold but few sentiments in common, but if we should agree in every particular, we would have power to bind no one by any compact we might make. As our interview could therefore result in nothing practical, I must decline the invitation. While the portion of the State now in the rear of General Sherman's army is held by him, and the execution of the laws of the State suspended by armed force, I know of no service which I could render to the people of that section by a personal visit. If I could better their condition or mitigate their sufferings, I would, on their account, cheerfully go at the expense of any inconvenience or personal sacrifice which the trip might cost me.

To the remark that General Sherman does not wish to be compelled to overrun and desolate more of the territory of Georgia, I reply that no compulsion rests upon him to attempt this, unless it be the cruel orders of his government.—If he makes the effort, he will find much greater difficulties in the way of his advance for the next hundred miles than those encountered during his march from Dalton to Atlanta. Georgia may possibly be overrun, but can never be subjugated, and her people will never treat with a conqueror upon her soil. As a sovereign State, she had the undoubted right to dissolve her connection with the government of the United States, when the compact had been violated by the other States of the Confederacy, and to form a new compact, which she has done. She is as sovereign to-day as she was the day she seceded from the old Union, and has the same power, by a convention of her people, which she then had to resume all delegated powers, and all the attributes of sovereignty, and then to declare war, negotiate treaties of peace, and do all other acts which a sovereign State may do. While this power rests in her people, who are the original source of all sovereignty, her Constitution formed by them, has conferred no such power upon her Governor.

The fact must not be overlooked, however, that while Georgia possesses the sovereign power to act separately, her faith, which never has, and I trust never will be violated, is pledged by strong implications to her Southern sisters, that she will not exercise this power without consent on their part, and concert of action with them. In league with her Southern sister States, she entered into this contest with full knowledge of all the responsibilities which attached to the act; and come weal or woe, she will never withdraw from it in dishonor. However unequal may be the proportion of suffering or sacrifice which her people may have to endure, she will never make separate terms with the enemy which may free her territory from invasion and leave her Confederates in the lurch. Whatever may be the opinion of her people as to the injustice done her by the Confederate administration she will triumph with her Confederate sisters; or she will sink with them in one common ruin. The intelligent people of Georgia already understand, and our enemy will soon learn, that the independent expression of condemnation of the errors, to use no strong term, of the administration, is one thing, and disloyalty to our sacred cause is another, and quite a different thing.—While the people of Georgia think for themselves and will not blindly applaud the mismanagement of our rulers, they will never violate principle for expediency, nor accept dishonor for reward.

The foundation of our Government and the liberties of the people, rest upon the sovereignty of the States as their chief corner stone. Destroy the sovereignty of the States, and the whole fabrick falls to the ground, and centralized power with military despotism, takes the place of constitutional liberty.

When the passions of the people North and South have sufficiently subsided, we may make peace by negotiation, but never by the sword.

If Mr. Lincoln would have peace and prosperity re-established upon a firm basis, let him stop the war, and planting himself upon the principles of the Declaration of Indipendence of 1776, let him recognise the sovereignty of the States, and agree to leave each sovereign State to determine for herself, by a convention of her people, whose delegates shall be fairly chosen by the legal voters of the State, without military interference or intimidation, what shall be her future connection—whether she will remain in, or if out, return to the old Union, or adhere to the present league.

There may be doubts whether Kentucky, Missouri, and probably other States, desire to continue their connection with the United States, or to cast their lot with the Confederate States. The only just mode of solving these doubts, is the one above indicated. If these or any other of the Southern States, should, in solemn convention, decide to go with the United States, neither the Confederate Government, nor the other States can object. We cannot govern Kentucky for instance against her will, unless we can subjugate her. This, we have no power to do with the Northern States to her back; and if we had the power, we have no right to coerce a sovereign State into a connection which is not of her own choice. If this were done, we must, in future, govern her people by the bayonet, which would convert our republicanism into the worst species of military despotism. So it must be with the North if Mr. Lincoln should succeed in his policy of conquering us.

If we were overrun and for a time subdued, our territory is so vast in extent, and our population so large, that it would take a regular army of two hundred thousand men to govern and hold us in subjugation. The support of such an army would not only continue the country in bankruptcy, but in the hands of the Executive it would soon be used to subvert even the form of the Government and change it from a republican to a monarcy. Thus to destroy our liberties must cost the Northern people their own; and the republicanism of America must in future be a reproach and a byword among all nations.

If President Lincoln and President Davis will agree to stop the war and transfer the settlement of the issues from the battlefield to the ballot box, leaving each sovereign State to determine for herself what shall be her future connection, and who her future allies, the present devastation, bloodshed and carnage will cease, and peace and prosperity will be restored to the whole country.

On the other hand if this is not done, the war will last for years to come, till both sides are exhausted and overwhelmed with debt and taxation, when it may degenerate into a guerrilla strife, the end of which may not be seen by the present generation, and the hate engendered by which will last through many future generations.

Neither General Sherman nor I can control this however much we may deplore it.

If those on both sides, who have the constitutional power of negotiation, from obstinacy or ambition, refuse to recognise the sovereignty of the States, and to leave the settlement of the question to the States when they cannot themselves agree, and insist on continual effusion of blood to gratify their caprice, all the States North and South in their sovereign capacity may then be justifiable in taking the matter into their own hands and settle it as sovereigns in their own way.

From Georgia.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE ARMY.

A correspondent writing from West Point on the 29th says:

In my letter of yesterday morning, I made a hasty mention of President Davis' arrival.—His coming was entirely unheralded. No preparation was made at this place to carry him to the front in other than the ordinary way, and when the time came for starting, he got into the box car with the balance of us, and rode quietly along, seated upon a rude pine box, whose asperities were somewhat softened with the addition of a Mexican blanket, politely offered by one of the party, and accepted by the President. He was attended by General Howell Cobb, Senator Ben. Hill, Col. Custus P Lee, Major Cobb and Col. Lubbock, formerly Governor of Texas. I had never seen him before. The postage stamps have done him great injustice. The engraver should be arrested, and, in the language of the immortal Joseph the First, King of of Georgia, sent to the front. (Does Governor Jo. think "the front" a synonym for Botany Bay?)

He sat there before me dressed in a quiet suit of gray, with a black velvet collar to the coat, polite, genial, cheerful, making attentive and respectful answers to any and every remark addressed to him from time to time by any of the company. There were no political discussions, no allusions whatever to the past and coming campaigns nor to the Northern elections, during the ride to Palmetto. Of course we would have been delighted to hear him on all these points. But better still to know that his coming will be the means of a campaign so planned and executed here in the West that it will bring victory to our arms and joy to the hearts of a people who honor themselves in doing him reverence, and whose pride will ever be to teach their children to call him father. His hair is fast growing gray, but the hand rests with calm confidence on the helm of the ship of State, trusting the Providence of God, and gazing across the turbid troubled waters to the ocean in rest and blue skies beyond. May he be strengthened by God to meet and successfully grapple these great obstacles that rise in the way, and his life be spared to a people who love and trust him.

If it were proper I would like to speculate about the probable movements and events of the next six weeks, but it would be mere inference, and the sequel would possibly prove it more idle than it now seems. I firmly believe Gen. H's plans and purposes are known only to himself, and the very few high in position and in his confidence. A few days more may develope them to the satisfaction of the country and success of the cause. BURLEY.

[From the Appeal of the 28th.]

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

Gen. Hood has moved his army some thirty-five miles west from its position on the Macon road, without the least attempt of molestation on the part of the enemy, who did not discover the change until it was made. A lady exile from Atlanta, on the 22d, informed the Lovejoy correspondent of the Columbus *Times* that Sherman was completely taken aback when the news reached him, and declared that if Hood forced him out of Atlanta he would leave the city in ashes. On the 22d, the right of our army, under Gen. Hardee, rested upon West Point railroad at Palmetto, and our left under Gen. Lee, rested near Chattahooche river in the direction of Campbelton.

The same correspondent says it was supposed that Hood intended to push forward, if possible, to Blue Mountain, and establish a base there, and from that point threaten Sherman's rear, but the fact of our army stopping in its present position to fortify, would seem to look as if the object of the move was merely to protect our Alabama and Mississippi lines of communication.—Our pontoon trains had gone to the front, a fact of some significance.

We have no idea that the six weeks operations of Wheeler in the enemy's rear was productive of damage to the enemy serious enough to warrant Gen. Hood in making any grand movement north of the Chattahoochee, but if the whole of our cavalry can be once concentrated under the new commander, something cheering may be anticipated from a co-operation with the main army.

Since the above was written, we have received the Columbus *Sun*, which says that Hood's line extends from the vicinity of Fayetteville—a point about midway between the Macon and West Point Railroads, and twenty-two miles southwest of Atlanta—across the Atlanta and West Point railroad, and also across the Chattahoochee river, in the direction of Villa Rica, with headquarters near Palmetto. This position appears to be well taken, and should Sherman attempt a movement south of Atlanta will, (if our forces are properly handled) meet with certain disaster. If he merely attempts to hold Atlanta, he is in a fair way to lose his base, and be reduced to the uncertainty of a siege in the heart of a hostile country.

The same journal understands it to be the purpose of President Davis to retain Gen. Hardee, notwithstanding it is generally believed that Hardee has tendered his resignation "on account of irreconcilable differences with the commander-in-chief." To do this, he will probably find it necessary to restore Johnston, or else appoint Gen. Beauregard or some other tried and successful leader to the chief command.

Kittrell's Springs, N. C., September, 1864.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS, REFUGEES AND OTHERS.

BEING UNABLE TO OPEN OUR HOUSE FOR THE present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKY.

a light Omnibus, two Iron Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty. BLACKNALL & CO.
Sept 19-d2w

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to
Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

RUNAWAY TAKEN UP.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th September, 1864, a negro man who says his name is Sylvester, and belongs to Washington Gardner, Carroll County, Va. Said negro is about 25 or 30 years of age, weighs 140 to 150, is black, and four feet six inches to five feet high. Says Mr. Gardner bought him of Oliver Neal. Owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
Raleigh, Sept. 22-d&wtf W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.
Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.
Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keves, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
July 22-d1taw10w* GEO. ALLEN, Greensboro, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Aug 8 RALEIG

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF FIFTEEN LINES, OR LESS,

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	5 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	7 50	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 22 MILES FROM THE North Carolina Railroad, and 8 miles from Ashboro', containing 340 acres, 225 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom lands. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. J. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Ashboro', or
Rev. W. L. MILLER, Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED FOR INvestment in the heart of the Coalfields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20, on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Bob't Stewart, Carbonton, or
Rev. W. L. MILLER, Greensboro', N. C.
Sept 20-d10t Conservative and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.
Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.
Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.
Sept. 19-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin. Confederate Bonds.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD MILCH COW WITH SPRING CALF.—Apply at Progress Office. Sept 19-tf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornerib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 26 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE, Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.
Aug 30-tf

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and M. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Dento, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of sending inquiries by letter, we shall henceforth mark with a cross, each day the margin of the paper which the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed that paper will be at once stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

Advertising for Winter.

On and after the 1st day of October, the subscription to the Progress will be as follows:

Daily paper, six months.....$12.00
" " three " 6.00
Weekly paper, six months.....3.00
" " three " 1.50

It is unnecessary to notify this large increase of the terms that have ruled since January, as they must be apparent to all. The extraordinary rise prices of paper, ink, labor, lights, fuel and everything that enters into our bill of expenses has been such that we are compelled to increase our own rates, or suspend. We know that there is much grief, sorrow and suffering in the land, but the main cause of this ground in the most universal rise of all commodities in Confederate money. In years gone by the Weekly for $3, and a premium was made to dispose in proportion of our large number. We have only to say, that if they will pay in kind or its equivalent we will charge them only the half old rates, viz: three dollars a year for the Daily and one for the Weekly paper.

A Letter from Vice President Stephens.

We have been informed that a gentleman who recently saw and conversed with Vice President Stephens, in Georgia, has told gentlemen in this city that his views incline strongly to an immediate effort for peace by negotiation. Mr. Stephens is represented as saying that he thought the time had come for the people of the South to make known to those of the North, especially the peace party of that section, that they are ready to settle upon the basis of the sovereignty of the States; and to restore the old government should the North guarantee the right of property and the majority of the people should so decide. The gentleman who brings this intelligence is a man of high character, he saw and conversed with the Vice President and would not be likely to misrepresent him, and yet there are many who can hardly credit the story. We are glad to see, however, that Mr. Stephens has written a letter for publication and that the matter will soon be put at rest. That there is a powerful and growing desire in Georgia to stop the war, *now*, we have no doubt, but we hardly expected such gentlemen as Mr. Stephens and Gov. Brown to announce themselves in favor of reconstruction upon any terms.

When Mr. Stephens' speech reaches us we shall lay it before the public that our readers may see and judge for themselves. We find the following notice concerning it in the *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Saturday:

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS ON PEACE MOVEMENTS.—In our afternoon edition to day, we shall publish a very interesting letter from Hon. A. H. Stephen's on "Peace Movements." In it the gentleman gives his views very candidly, on some of the topics which are now engaging the public mind. The letter was written in reply to one which was sent our worthy Vice President from Middle Georgia by several gentlemen. It will be widely read.

MONSTROUS TOUGH COON AGAIN.—We had thought that the H. O. A.'s, or the Heroes of America, had died with the Governor's election, and that we should hear of them no more forever; but not so, for we are assured that his Honor, in charging the Grand Jury, yesterday, impressed them with the importance of indicting all the "Heroes." We thought the string had been drawn in and that the last H. O A. had yielded up the ghost at the confessional of the Star Chamber—but we fear we were mistaken. The Reverend O. Churchill will hardly be indicted, we suppose, as he received absolution at the hands of the Pope. God deliver us when free white men are to be pulled and hauled about at the caprice of every malicious person for supposed political offences.

We publish in this issue Gov. Brown's answer to the invitation of Sherman for him to visit Atlanta and have a talk about peace. It will be seen that Gov. Brown does not look to the sword to stop the war but thinks it must be done by negotiation; he talks about the sovereignty of the States; speaks of letting the people of States fix their own destiny by ballot, and even goes so far as to say that in the event of certain things happening the States will be justified in taking matters into their own hands. All of which, according to the views of the orthodox of the household of faith here, is rank treason. We hope Gov. Brown will be kept in the traces.

A correspondent of a Georgia paper advocates the putting into the field two hundred thousand slaves to fight for the Independence of the Confederacy. Would it not be a good idea for the whites of both sections to withdraw and let the negroes continue the contest, as there seems to be many in both sections who consider them the superior race?

INTERESTING ITEMS.—A late number of the *Herald* says:

The steamer Albany has arrived here, with a large number of refugees brought into Newbern under flag of truce, many of whom belong to the first families of the State, who have come North, having lost all confidence in the Confederate cause since the fall of Atlanta. Among the number is the wife of the rebel General Martin.

We suppose it is all right for the "first families" to go North for safety and better living, but the poor white trash that tries to get through is bastiled.

WAR NEWS.

[The ... yesterday.]

... Saturday night, ... Gregg's (Yankee) division, was a most satisfactory affair, and our men behaved in the handsomest manner. The enemy having forced our lines on Wyatt's farm were attacked in front and on the flank and driven back in fine style. As stated yesterday, a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and some thirty or forty prisoners captured—among them a Major and several officers. Our lines were re-established, and at this point matters have resumed their former aspect.

THE ENEMY GAIN ANOTHER ADVANTAGE.

We regret to state that the enemy, while advancing in force on the north side of the James river, have not been altogether idle on our extreme right. A heavy force of infantry and cavalry advanced from the Vaughan across the Squirrel Level Road yesterday, and an attack was made upon Fort McRae, near Mr. Wm. Peebles' house, occupied by a portion of Graham's (Petersburg) battery and the breastworks to the right, held by a portion of Col. Griffin's cavalry regiment.

The enemy's advance was steady and unbroken, though our forces fought most gallantly, and the two pieces in the fort poured a rapid fire of grape into their ranks. Overwhelmed by vastly superior numbers, but fighting till the Yankee column had reached within a few feet of the work, flanked by a large force sent to take them in the rear, our men were compelled to yield the fort and retire rapidly to save themselves.

By the disabling of some of his horses, one piece of Graham's battery with the horses attached, was captured, but the other was brought safely off.

The Yankees quickly mounted the work and turned the captured piece upon our men, who in their retreat, was also exposed to fire from the flanking column. We regret to learn that Graham's men suffered considerably.

Peeble's house is on the Squirrel Level road, about one and a half miles from the Vaughan road, and equally distant from the Boydton Plank road. Steps were at once taken to offset this movement of the enemy, and it is thought these works will not remain in hostile hands long.

This is no doubt a serious move on the part of Grant to extend his lines in the direction of the Southside railroad. He can saw backwards and forwards across the James, and while threatening the capitol with a heavy force, generally manages to advance his lines by degrees on our extreme right.

We are unable to learn the casualties in the cavalry engaged yesterday afternoon.

Prisoners and Deserters.

Some ten or a dozen prisoners and deserters were brought into Provost Marshal Bridgford's office yesterday, who were duly registered and disposed of. The prisoners captured by Gen. Hampton on Thursday, have not yet been sent in.

Scout Killed.

Joshua Harrison, a member of the Prince George Mounted Guard, and one of the most energetic and trust worthy scouts attached to the army, was basely killed after surrendering to the Yankees, on the Sussex line, on Wednesday last.

Stirring events Anticipated.

There is but little doubt that we are on the eve of stirring events in this vicinity. All appearances indicate that many days will not elapse before the ball will be opened in good earnest, and that the bloodiest drama of the war will be enacted on the lines in front of Petersburg.—Grant may feint as much as he chooses below Richmond, but his true designs are here, and here he will deal his heaviest blows. We await the issue patiently, feeling confident that he is destined to be foiled, and that our cause in Virginia is destined to be successful, notwithstanding the magnitude of the efforts to crush it.

Later—the Enemy attacked—Prisoners taken.

After capturing our works on Peebles' farm, the enemy halted for a while and then advanced their columns—pouring through Pegram's, Dr. Boisseau's and Mrs Boswell's farms until they reached Mr. Ro. H. Jones' plantation, where our cavalry was relieved, and the Yankee skirmishers were met, checked and forced back by the advance of Wilcox's Division. Wilcox's forces being in line of battle, at once advanced upon the enemy and gave him battle, steadily forcing him back in the direction he came.

A neat little flank movement was executed on Mr. Jones' place, which resulted in the capture of about four hundred prisoners.

The battle progressed hotly but favorably—the enemy being pushed steadily back upon the works captured from us in the morning.

Gen. Hampton with a portion of his command, was at the same time engaged on the right, and succeeded in flanking a position taken by a portion of the enemy on the right of Wilcox, on Boisseaux's farm, by which movement he captured some six or eight hundred Yankees, who were at once sent to the rear, and our force moved on.

The enemy was eventually driven into our late works on Peebles' farm, where they were again attacked. The result of this assault, however, we were unable to learn, though it is believed that it was successful. Parties who left the vicinity at the time, state the battle was progressing favorably at the time of their departure, with every prospect of entire success. We shall probably hear full particulars early this morning.

The prisoners taken from the enemy will be brought in to-day. They number between 1,000 and 1200.

The Yankee Force.

The Yankee force engaged, consisted of Burnside's corps, which has lately been largely recruited. Some of the prisoners state that they assisted in the capture of Atlanta.

The Respective Losses.

In the cavalry fight in the morning, the two regiments of Dearing's brigade. (Griffin's and Taliaferro's) commanded by Col. Griffin, our loss was between 75 and 100 killed, wounded and missing. Graham's battery also lost several men. The loss of the enemy at this point was several hundred.

In the afternoon, the lines were more severe ... on the part of the enemy.—... with a ... of the ... In the ... Yankees lost four or five hundred killed and wounded. The ground in front of the advance, is said to have been ... with the Yankee killed and wounded. Four or five hundred will cover our loss, so far as known.

Feint on the Left.

At the time the above engagement was progressing, the Yankees made a feint on our left to draw attention to that quarter. They mounted their breastworks with a show and fired a volley of musketry at our works, which was promptly replied to, and for a time the discharge of small arms was very brisk. The artillery soon opened upon the enemy, and for awhile kept up a heavy cannonade. One man says about other shock of distance, each of which was distinctly heard in the city, but the Yankees could not be induced to leave their works. This explains the matter which many in the city believed at one time to be an attack upon our lines, and a repulse.

Richmond—Operations on the North Side of James River.

[From the Dispatch of Friday.]

The excitement throughout our city on Thursday was intense. On Thursday morning we announced that an attack had been made upon our lines in front of Petersburg; but this appears to have been only designed to cover the crossing of a heavy force of the enemy to the north side of James river at Deep Bottom. It seems that the alarm was spread from brigade to brigade on the south side, until it nearly reached the Appomattox river; and solid shot and shell were thrown in great profusion. The firing continued throughout the entire night, and in the morning the reports of heavy guns were heard distinctly from Richmond, showing that a severe conflict was taking place between the opposing forces below Richmond.

At about 11 o'clock the following communication was received at this office:

"STATE OF VIRGINIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Sept. 29, 1864.

To the Proprietor of the Dispatch:

Sir: The Governor desires that you direct the employees of your office, liable to militia duty, to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Very respectfully,

P. RAN. SMITH,
Lieut. Colonel and Aid-de-Camp."

An hour or two afterwards, while we were quietly awaiting further orders, and had made no communication with the Executive, we received the following emphatic order:

"GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 29, 1864.

Editor of the Dispatch:

I order your men to report at once to Captain Crump. The enemy are approaching the city, and this is no time for delay or difficulties to be made when duty demands our presence in the field. By order of the Governor,

A. R. BOTELER, Aid-de-Camp."

Pursuant to these orders, every man employed in the *Dispatch* office promptly reported for duty. They each received a musket and a cartridge-box, and in company with some forty others of the craft, were marched and countermarched for about four or five hours, when orders came for them to be dismissed. The consequence of this movement was that we were compelled to suspend the publication of our paper yesterday, which, we hope, will not occur again.

On Wednesday night the Yankee gunboats opened with great spirit on our line north of James river—that is from Deep Bottom to Chaffin's Bluff. Their force is variously estimated from twenty to thirty thousand strong. On Thursday morning they occupied Newmarket Hill, and from thence proceeded to attack Fort Harrison. This is a mile east of north of Chaffin's Bluff, and about seven miles below Richmond. It constitutes the outer line of Chaffin's Bluff. The force that attacked Fort Harrison is supposed to have been negroes. They mustered in heavy force from the east, attacked us and carried the fort. They afterwards moved up to Fort Gilmer, on Taylor's farm, near the "Nigger House." The attack was made between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, and the enemy were handsomely repulsed by Gen. Gregg. This officer is from Texas, and commands Hood's old brigade, Field's division.

The following official dispatch from General Lee tells the story of the day's work:

"HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 29, 1864.

Hon James A Seddon:

Gen. Gregg reports that he repulsed several attacks of the enemy made against the intermediate line of defences, capturing many prisoners. The enemy still hold Battery Harrison on the exterior line. Our loss is very small.

R. E. LEE."

Fort Harrison is an important position, and commands Dutch Gap. After their repulse at Fort Gilmer, the enemy's cavalry proceeded northward on a reconnoisance, and our guns shelled them whenever they came within range. They are reported to have visited Benj. Roper's place on the Darbytown road, two miles from Richmond, and destroyed everything he had.—On the Mechanicsville turnpike they went as far as Mrs. Christian's farm, four miles from Richmond. They also passed through John P. Burton's place, two miles and a half below Richmond, on the Williamsburg road. At each point of their advance they were met by a sheet of flame from our batteries, and forced incontinently to retreat.

Many persons were driven from their homes, and the road on Thursday was filled with wagons, women, children, horses and cattle, all seeking a place of safety. Most of these unfortunate refugees indulge the hope of being permitted shortly to return to their homes. We hope and believe they will. Families had their whole earthly possessions, except what was left to the mercy of the enemy, in a small cart, and in one instance eight little children demanded the care of their parents. Such are among the horrors of war.

It is believed that the troops which assaulted Fort Gilmore were negroes, and, indeed, many of the prisoners that were brought in were black. The third Howitzers are said to have fought with exceeding gallantry. Waiting the enemy's advance in which they came, they opened fire and literally mowed them down. Strange to say, on Thursday the battery did not lose a single gun.

"A late hour on Thursday evening intelligence was received of the enemy's repulse on Darbytown road, and everything became quiet.—It was generally believed that this was the end of the last movement "on to Richmond."

The Latest.

About one o'clock yesterday heavy firing was heard below the city, and much anxiety was expressed to learn the cause. It was generally believed to have been an attack upon Fort Harrison, but nothing could be definitely ascertained until night, when the following official dispatch was received at the War Department:

"HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
September 30, 1864.

Hon James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

An attempt was made this afternoon to retake Battery Harrison, which, though partially successful, failed. R. E. LEE."

We understood last evening that our troops gained some advantages, which they did not afterwards relinquish.

[From the Lynchburg Republican of Saturday.]

The Valley.

Our news from the Valley is meagre, except what will be found in the telegraphic columns. That is very satisfactory indeed, and shows that "old Jubal," though for a while under a cloud, has turned up all right in the end as we predicted he would. The gratifying intelligence is conveyed in Gen. Early's dispatch to Gen. Cooper that all danger of a raid on this city is past, and that the enemy are retreating down the Valley.

From passengers on the Orange cars last night we learn that the Valley, in the direction of Harrisonburg and below was lighted up with fires on Thursday night. No explanation of the cause of these conflagrations had been received at Waynesboro yesterday morning, but it was feared the enemy were burning the houses within their reach. In Staunton they are said to have burned several buildings, and we trust, that for every one they do apply the torch to, Gen. Early will burn a town in Pennsylvania.—He is just the man to do this work of retaliation and to do it well, for which the country will say to him "well done."

Our cavalry are said to be hovering on Sheridan's rear, and the infantry were at last accounts moving to the front. Sheridan will have no peace in his jaunt back to the Potomac until he is run into his hole at Harper's Ferry. We think we may now safely congratulate our readers that the second "On to Lynchburg" has come to grief, and for the consummation there can be no doubt that we are under lasting indebtedness to the consummate skill and Generalship of Lt. Gen. Early. To him, then, let all honor be accorded.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* of Friday says:

We have at last rather more definite accounts from the Valley. There was a fight on Monday, near Port Republic, in which we drove the enemy back six miles. There was on the same day near Swift Run Gap the ambuscading of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry mentioned yesterday. They were in pursuit of one of our trains, when Gen.—— gave orders to the drivers to keep calm, and placed a portion of his division in the woods on each side of the road. The enemy advanced unconsciously, and at a distance of thirty yards our troops poured terrific volleys into them, killing and wounding a great many. We heard that 167 prisoners and about 300 horses were captured.

On Tuesday, there was a fight at Mt. Meridian, some two or three miles from Weyer's Cave, in which the enemy had only cavalry engaged. We drove them back. It was in this affair that Prof. Gildersleeve on Gorden's staff was wounded. We regret to learn that the wound is more serious than we at first heard it to be. He was shot in the thigh, and the ball lodged in the bone, and remains unextracted.

The enemy are near Staunton—possibly in the town, with their main body. Our army is not far off. There was a fight between the Mountain Top and Waynesboro on Wednesday, in which our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry, and drove them several miles, through Waynesboro. The Railroad bridge and depot at this place are burned.

Gen. Early told his men they had been outnumbered at Winchester; but that now he was reinforced, and if they would only do their duty, he would be in Winchester in ten days. He does not seem to avoid the enemy.

The statement that the enemy's cavalry had set out on a raid, is contradicted.

Later.—We learn last night that the enemy had left Staunton; but could not ascertain what direction they took.

In the cavalry fight of Wednesday, Wickham's brigade, commanded by Col. Munford was engaged. Our loss was about fifty killed and wounded.

No excitement in Richmond.

The dwellers on the north bank of the James are a wonderful people, for according to the Richmond papers they never get excited. The *Sentinel* of Saturday says:

It is remarkable how calm our people have been, with the enemy making a desperate effort for the capture of their city. From elevated points on Thursday the smoke from the guns and exploded shells could be distictly seen without the aid of a glass, and the reports of artillery, and from the eastern section of the city, musketry also sounded unpleasantly near. Of course, rumors were circulated in abundance, and perhaps a few weak kneed individuals really supposed the enemy would this time take Richmond.

The great mass of the people, however of this patriotic city flew to arms at the call of the Confederate and State authorities, and beardless boys and greyhaired men, cheerfully and with alacrity, tendered their services for the protection of their homes. There was nothing like panic to be seen. The ladies—always patriotic—seemed borne up by a courage that imparted strength and gave encouragement to their sons and brothers.

In witnessing the conduct of our citizens Thursday last we could but contract it with the description given, by a friend who was present, of the state of excitement and cowardly panic which prevailed in Washington when that city was threatened by the Confederates. Lincoln slept on board a gunboat men were fleeing by every avenue that was open, and the women were rushing through the streets bare headed, wringing their hands and crying, "Oh, what shall we do? The rebels will certainly capture the city."

DIED,

During the night of the 30th Sept., at the refugee home of his parents, in Hillsboro', ROSCOE ALSTON, youngest son of Dr. Reuben and Mrs. Sarah Alston Hooker. He was born the 3d of March, 1863.

WANTED TO HIRE.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE YEAR, TWO UNINCUMBERED servant women.
RUFUS K. FERRELL.
Sept 28-d1w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

THE MORNING NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES CORRECTED FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. G. Wheeler, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—The Petersburg "Express" of today says that information was received by yesterday's train that the Yankee artillery was crossed on pontoon bridges from the north to the south side of James river. It was believed that new infantry troops have reinforced. The "Express" also says one man during the last three days fighting will not exceed five hundred from all casualties. Yankee loss, including prisoners, estimated at five thousand.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 5.—No fighting to-day and no change in the situation. The Yankees were badly engaged running trains along the line all last night as if reinforcing. The enemy also observed a good deal. It is the impression that the enemy intend a new move on our right and also an attack upon our lines. Our troops are in good spirits and ready for the enemy. Rain falling this evening.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—The Washington "Chronicle" of the 28th received. A Nashville telegram says the Elk River post was evacuated by the garrison the 26th, and Forrest took possession.

A telegram from St. Louis says the advance of Price's army had reached Farmington on the 25th. The main force were at Fredericktown. Price's plans are undeveloped. He seems to be massing troops in Arkadelphia.

Gen. Mower is still moving North in Price's rear.

From Forrest's Command.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3.—Forrest reports from near Pulaski, Tenn., on the 27th, that he succeeded the day before in capturing four trestles, three block houses and the fort at Elk Ridge, with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man, and had entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, with five large bridges which will require sixty days to replace them. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy, after fighting him all day, fell back into their fortifications at Pulaski, where Rousseau has a strong force well fortified. His loss on the 27th was 100 wounded—the enemy's much heavier. The enemy are concentrating heavily against him.

Beauregard assigned to the Command of the Army of Tennessee.

RICHMOND, Oct. 3d—Gen. Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the Department heretofore commanded respectively by Hood and Taylor.

SOLDIER KILLED—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Wednesday night, John M. Turner, a soldier of the 34th Regiment N. C. T., was shot and mortally wounded in Mr. Little's garden, in Chesterfield county, while in the act of stealing some potatos. Mr. L. did not hail Turner, but fired upon him the moment that he saw he was robbing him, putting six buckshot in his breast and stomach. Turner was removed to the Confederate hospital, where he died on Thursday morning. During the day an inquest was held upon view of the body by Coroner Prosise, but nothing additional to the above brief statement was elicited in the evidence. Mr. Little admitted that he did not hail the deceased before firing upon him.

The jury declined to decide whether the killing was justifiable or not, and rendered the simple verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of Mr. Little. They, however, sent Little on to be tried before the county court of Chesterfield, where the justnes or unjustnes of the matter will be determined.

Turner was a native of Shelby county N. C., was 32 yeare of age, and represented to have been a good soldier.

The above is from the Petersburg *Express* of Saturday. Poor fellow, a good soldier, bearing his breast to the enemy to save Virginia soil and the property of Virginia citizens, and then shot down like a dog for taking a few potatos—we say taking, for we hardly suppose that he felt that he was stealing them. We would suggest that his slayer be compelled to try army rations and Yankee bullets awhile.

IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—The speaker of the Alabama House of Representatives, on the 27th, presented a petition from sundry females of Montgomery, which sets forth that they are soldiers families and are to be turned out of the houses occupied by them to make room for *negro tenants*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.
Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

COTTON CARDS.

A LARGE LOT OF GENUINE WHITEMORE COTton Cards. No. 8s and 10s. The best we have seen since the commencement of the war. Liberal deduction to the Trade. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Oct 4-2t Asst. and Com. Merch'ts.

ATTENTION CO. C, 38TH REGT. N. C. M.

ALL WHITE MALE PERSONS BETWEEN THE ages of 17 and 50 years, living East of Newbern and South of Fayetteville streets, within the old Corporation, are hereby notified to meet at the Court House on Tuesday, 4th day of October, 1864, for examination, at 10 o'clock, A. M. S. W. SCOTT,
Oct 4-1t Capt. Co. C, 38th N. C. M.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIgade are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.
R. BARRINGER,
Oct 2-M&Tsw Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf